



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Southern movement Calhoun was the great and dominating spirit whom all followed. He was, in the author's view, the foremost economist, constitutionalist, seer, and statesman of the day. In the great debate on the Force Bill in 1833 he gives Calhoun the palm over Webster, though he sets small store by a victory which could have no weight comparable with that of the unconscious nationalistic movements which were the decisive elements. While, however, placing Calhoun as a debater and Toombs as a lawyer before Webster, he has for Webster extreme admiration as an orator and as a national power; regarding as perhaps his greatest accomplishment the outcome of his stand taken, in opposition to Wirt's advice, in the *Gibbons v. Ogden* case of 1824, involving the question of exclusive navigation in the waters of a state—a stand which brought from the Supreme Court an opinion regarding the regulation of commerce by Congress which more than any other thing has helped to unify the country.

The author thinks that Toombs has not had his due, a judgment in which most will agree who have studied Toombs's speeches. For Davis he has admiration as an orator and statesman, but none for his military ability. All military students must agree with this latter judgment. He regards slavery as having been to the South a curse "of magnitude and weight incredible" (p. 342); a particular curse to the white, but in a way a blessing to the negro race in offering it opportunities for improvement such as it never had in Africa. Mr. Reed's analysis of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, while doing full justice to its power and influence, wholly denies its accuracy. As for the negro himself, that problem which the war did not solve, he is not hopeful, though he speaks in no unkindly spirit. He estimates that five per cent. of the colored people are rising, "most of whom are largely white" (p. 407). He recognizes "a world-wide difference" (p. 409) between this small upper class and the numerous lower class of negroes. "Listless, lethargic, careless, without initiative, without opportunity and coercion to make use of it, these multitudes of inveterate have-nothings are in a bottomless gulf of want, immorality, crime, and disease" (p. 411). This is a picture by one who speaks with no bitterness, but far otherwise, of the war and its results; for he is now an enthusiastic unionist and has accepted without reserve the result of the struggle. His book is evidently an earnest endeavor to present the truth; it is a valuable contribution to its subject, in both philosophy and fact, and it deserves a wide circulation.

F. E. CHADWICK.

William T. Sherman. By EDWARD ROBINS. [American Crisis Biographies.] (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs and Company. 1905. Pp. 352.)

THIS volume belongs to a series of biographies having for their subjects men famous in the period of our Civil War. It is designed for popular reading, a somewhat slight work but at the same time unpreten-

tious. While by no means a scientific military biography, it yet gives the main facts in the life of Sherman correctly, and in as much detail as the ordinary reader requires. While writing from knowledge obtained from a variety of sources, Mr. Robins makes his principal authority the *Memoirs* of General Sherman himself. This is as it should be. Among the soldier-records from the Civil War time, not one is more interesting or important than the *Memoirs* of Sherman. They are written with extraordinary frankness and candor. While Sherman often has harsh things to say of associates and opponents, he not seldom lets them speak in their own behalf, or admits what may tend to justify them. While resorting sometimes to methods of warfare of questionable propriety, he does not veil his conduct: describing what he did, he is outspoken and manly in his defense.

This quality in Sherman's book is reflected in that of Mr. Robins. He gives us no indiscriminate eulogy of his hero, while illustrating copiously his ability and substantial worth. Mr. John C. Ropes, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for August, 1891, at the time of Sherman's death, took him severely to task for the barbarities of his march through Georgia and the Carolinas; and Mr. Charles Francis Adams, in his pamphlet of 1905, "Some Phases of the Civil War" (reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, Second Series, XIX. 315-356), criticizes severely the historian J. F. Rhodes for passing over too lightly the "vandalism" (p. 27) of that famous expedition. Mr. Robins, too, gives the facts and is not reticent in his disapproval.

For our part we hold no brief for Sherman. Some of his letters and speeches in 1864-1865 are not pleasant reading, and some of his acts were harsh. The world has judged the "bummer" quite too good-naturedly: so far from being a ludicrous figure, the view too generally accepted, he was a marauding ruffian of an aggravated type; and it is not creditable to his superiors that so little was done to suppress him. But this may be said: the war for the Union became toward the end terribly close and desperate, and it was inevitable that the campaigns should become marked by great excesses. If the South was to be beaten down, severities were necessary; and the measures of Sherman, because they were cruel, were very effective. His famous aphorism, "War is Hell", is entirely true; and it will always happen, so long as the nations submit their quarrels to the arbitrament of the sword, if the fight becomes close and desperate, as was our case, that things will be done to make the blood curdle. It is part of the dreadful business.

Sherman was by no means a solitary instance. Sheridan devastated the Shenandoah Valley so that "a crow flying over it would have to carry his rations", and Grant has been accused of prolonging and aggravating the misery at Andersonville by refusing an exchange of prisoners, his reason being that it would bring at once upon Sherman a great new army in good health and strength after their Northern confinement. The South did no better; the operations of the Confederate cruisers

were against unarmed and peaceful ships. Morgan's raid in Ohio and Early's march into Pennsylvania were marked by robbery and conflagration. If less stands to the account of the South than to that of the North, it is because the South lacked opportunity and not good-will. Stonewall Jackson favored showing no quarter, as the quick and merciful way. Plenty of soldiers in our time advocate enormities on the plea that the sharp method is the short, humane method; thus warfare will end speedily and with a smaller aggregate of suffering. That Sherman was of this opinion the biography of Mr. Robins makes plain, the fact appearing still more plainly in Sherman's own book.

J. K. HOSMER.

MINOR NOTICES

The Story of Art throughout the Ages: an Illustrated Record. By S. Reinach, member of the Institute of France. From the French by Florence Simmonds. With nearly six hundred illustrations. (New York, Scribners, 1904, pp. xi, 316.) This remarkable little book is an English translation of M. Reinach's *Apollo* (Paris, Hachette, 1904, pp. xi, 336), and consists of twenty-five lectures delivered in the winter of 1902-1903 at the École du Louvre, upon the historic schools of art. The author is one of the most distinguished scholars of Europe, who possesses apparently inexhaustible knowledge, sound judgment, and discriminating taste. He has here given to the world a brief general history of architecture, sculpture, and painting which so far outstrips its predecessors that it will wait long for a rival. The history of art has here become the fascinating "Story", which, while it lacks nothing of scientific accuracy, is set forth in a full and fitting vocabulary, and is at the same time rich in terse and poignant characterization.

One of the most interesting things to note in a work by such a scholar is the proportion of space given to each school. Here, for instance, one chapter embraces all Greek art before Phidias, whereas another treats only of Phidias and the Parthenon. In the limits of one lecture the author discusses the sculpture as well as the painting of both Siena and Florence, but devotes another exclusively to Michelangelo and Correggio. It is also interesting to note in the lecture on "The Renaissance in France and in Flanders" that the author thinks it worth while to mention the little-known Gerard (Geertgen) of Haarlem, and Jacques Daret, a pupil of Van der Weyden, "known until quite lately as the Master of Mérode, or of Flémalle" (p. 196). In view of the doubts cast upon the value of modern art criticism it is encouraging to find such an authority saying, "The truth about the formation of Raphael's genius [by Timoteo Viti] was discovered by Morelli about 1880; it is the more necessary to insist upon it, because it has not yet become an accepted fact in the teaching of art history." As M. Reinach is familiar with the latest researches of historians, archeologists, and art critics, one finds here up-to-date information on a great variety